

## Cattle Notes.

The cattle men in the White mountains of Arizona have as little reason to complain as anywhere in the west. Becker Bros., of Springerville, made the last delivery of a contract for 1,000 head of steers at Holbrook on the 1st, which ranged in price for 3, 4 and 5 year olds, \$12, \$15 and \$18 respectively; and ranchmen claim they sell none till they are ready for market and are holding onto their "she" cattle, hoping this will be the last year of the drought for a time.

A very stringent law is proposed in Russia to prevent horse stealing which might be copied in this country. It proposes that every horse owner shall take a certificate from the police or the authorities of his rural district attesting his rightful ownership. If the horse is sold the certificate must be produced and transferred to the name of the purchaser. The one who sells a horse is to be held responsible for his good condition, and he must return the purchase money and pay a fine if he deceives the buyer.

In the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the year 1892, recently issued, Dr. Salmon states that since the promulgation of the proclamation officially declaring the United States free from contagious pleuropneumonia a continuous inspection has been maintained in New Jersey and that portion of New York adjacent which had been infected, but no animal has since been found showing any evidence of being affected with this disease; a fact which speaks well for the efficiency of the work performed by the department prior to the lifting of the domestic quarantines. The department should employ one or two English government inspectors. They would find contagious lung plague in cattle just landed from the cleanest "parks" of the Rocky Mountains.—Breeder's Gazette.

The average weight of sheep fleeces has improved wonderfully during the past fifty years. In 1840 it was less than two pounds while at present it is three times that. The increase in the number of sheep from 1860 to 1892 was almost 100 per cent. while the increase in the wool clip was 387.48 per cent. The total imports of wool in 1892 were 145,663,089 pounds, of which 47,607,138 pounds were wool of class one; 5,748,029 of class two, and 92,212,922, or 63.36 per cent. of class three. The per capita consumption of wool in the United States has grown from 4.49 pounds in 1840 to 5.58 pounds in 1850, 6.48 pounds in 1860, 7.93 pounds in 1870, 8.52 pounds in 1880, and 9.07 pounds in 1890. The United States consumes more domestic wool in proportion to imported wool in domestic manufactures than either of the other leading manufacturing countries.

The Drovers' Telegram notes a great shrinkage in the demand for feeding cattle from the farmers, the purchasers of feeders dropping off twenty-seven cars in the last week. If this keeps on, it will indicate a short supply of fat cattle for the fall market. The lack of demand from the farmer may mean either that farmers who are accustomed to feed cattle fear a fall in price, or that bankers are not disposed to loan money on cattle. Returning confidence will, we hope, soon bring back the feeder trade to its normal conditions.

Sales of purebred cattle are larger than for years, which shows confidence of practical farmers and breeders in breeding good cattle. The Holstein-Friesian Register is running over with enthusiasm and reports of sales in every state and territory. The Jersey Bulletin thinks that almost everybody is buying Jerseys. The boom in dairy interests has given these dairy breeds the big send off. The short horns are developing increased demand for dairy strains. The beef breeds have awakened a new rivalry—the Short horns, Herfords, Galloways and Polled Angus are again eagerly presenting their merits to buyers.

Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to neutralize the poisons of malaria, and eradicate them from the system. This preparation is purely vegetable, contains no harmful ingredients, and, if taken according to directions, is warranted to cure fever and ague. Try it.

## Opinions on the Silver Question.

The panic has been foreseen by two classes of men. The great money lords planned and brought it about. They intended to produce just the condition of affairs that now exists. The other class saw what was coming and raised a warning cry. For years they told the people that our financial system was a pyramid standing on its apex, that our credit system was a row of cards and that when one went down the whole row would fall. Ten thousand times have General Warner's words been repeated: "What is wanted is more primary money with which to redeem paper promises and to pay debts, and not more promises to pay gold." Both of these classes of men have been students of political economy. Both perfectly understand money and its functions. One class used its knowledge to rob the masses and accumulate fortunes which run far up into the millions. The other class used its knowledge in trying to defend the people from this spoliation. Now, at last, has come the day when every man must decide for himself whether he will throw in his lot with the robbers or the patriots; whether he will try to save this land to be the home of free and independent men or whether he will try to make it an Ireland of tenant farmers and miserable, half paid wage workers, ruled by twenty thousand millionaires. There is no dodging this issue any longer. Tariffs, negro supremacy, religious strife can no longer divide the attention of the public. The greatest battle of civilization is to be fought. The fate of the nation hangs upon the result. Even now the bugle sounds and the long roll is beating. "Fall in, boys, fall in. Your country expects every man to do his duty."—The American Nonconformist.

Few senators or representatives elected by democratic votes will be impelled by a purile resentment to oppose a suspension or repeal of the Sherman act, or will be drawn by the hasty opinions of eastern bankers to assign a monopoly of our standard to gold. Their beliefs and their sense of the gravity of the situation will rather teach them that a return to the sound system of gold and silver coins and a paper currency based upon such coins is the legislation for a democratic period.—St. Louis Republic.

The ounce of silver buys as much when degraded and disgraced of every other product of the earth except gold as it did when it stood at a premium over gold, and when this fact gets through the minds of the people of the country they will be stronger than the President and stronger than his subservient secretary. They will be pretty nearly omnipotent.—Salt Lake Tribune.

It ought to be clear to the gold bugs by this time that the country is suffering from a lack of currency, and that the only remedy which will cure the existing depression is a large increase of circulation.—Denver Republican.

A correspondent asks the Constitution: "What do you think of state banks of issue as a substitute for the free coinage of silver?" We have seen the proposition set forth in some of the shady places of the northeast, but we have not thought about it for the simple reason that it is not a thinkable proposition. It does not go on all fours with the democratic platform; it does not fit itself to common sense and reason; and it does not meet the views of those who are in favor of a sound and stable currency, redeemable in gold and silver—the money of the Constitution. In short, the proposition has nothing whatever to go upon. It is the crazy suggestion of those who are interested in destroying the greater part of our money of final payment. Whatever intermediate basis State banks might have for their promissory notes, the final basis, according to all sound principles of finance—and the Constitution is not advocating any other kind—would have to be hard cash; and if that cash is gold alone, the state bank system would prove to be a dangerous inflation of credit. With the free coinage of silver, however, and the consequent enlargement of the basis of credit, state bank notes properly restricted and guarded by the law would prove to be our most valuable and elastic form of currency. The two propositions in the demo-

cratic platform go hand in hand. The financial declarations supplement and strengthen the repeal of the ten per cent. tax. The two can be separated but they cannot be substituted for each other. In short, the consideration of these propositions shows anew the unity and harmony of the democratic platform and the necessity for carrying out all its pledges. There is an interior and inherent harmony in the document that is rarely seen in aseries of party declarations. The reform of the tariff will prove ineffective without financial legislation on the line of the platform. Financial legislation will prove to be a limping remedy unless the tariff is readjusted in the interests of the people. State banks of issue depend for their success on bimetalism. The platform is broad, but it has its limits. There is no room on it for John Sherman democrats or John B. Henderson democrats.—Atlanta Constitution.

## The Tariff or the Silver Law.

Washington Post.  
Is it possible longer to believe that the silver purchasing act of 1890 is solely responsible for the existing financial emergency? Do reason and probability, or either of them, warrant the proposition that a repeal of that law will restore prosperity and confidence, set idle mills in motion, build up commercial credit, repair the crumbling fortunes of railroads and bring back to the banks the millions now hidden in safes and lockers? We ask for information. The Post is not hostile to a repeal of the Sherman act. We do not approve the further coinage of a dollar which is intrinsically worth little more than half a dollar. We hold that a nation, no more than an individual, can afford to be dishonest. But we should like some one to show us, simply, clearly and explicitly, how and why the coinage of this dollar has closed up factories, paralyzed railroad and commercial enterprise, depressed stocks and bonds, frightened banks into stagnation and depositors into blind terror. The assertion is made every hour of the day, and denied as often and as positively, but no one has yet come forward with a definite and categorical demonstration of the proposition, and those who really want to know the truth, the Post among them, are left to choose between two unsupported declarations.

It is easy to understand that, sooner or later, the operation of the Sherman act may be to embarrass the United States Treasury. Paying out \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000 annually for the purchase of silver and incurring possible obligations at the same amount for the redemption of the certificates issued against the bullion thus acquired might in the course of time, involve the Government in financial difficulties, notwithstanding its magnificent and seemingly inexhaustible resources. But, pending that consummation, how are the individual, the private corporation, and the general commerce of the country injured by an arrangement under which \$3,000,000 or \$3,500,000 of money is monthly taken out of the Treasury and put into circulation among the people? We have heard of panics from a scarcity of money. It is possible that our panic has been brought about by too much of that useful article.

Have Atchison and Topeka securities declined from 119 to 19 because the gold reserve in the United States Treasury has been reduced to \$100,000,000? Have banks in New York, Ohio, California and Illinois and elsewhere closed their doors because the Government has been adding three or four millions a month to the volume of the circulating medium? Are depositors withdrawing their money from the banks and locking it up in safe deposit vaults because the United States, which can afford much more extravagant and foolish things, has pledged its faith to pay 100 cents for a dollar worth barely 60? If so, then the repeal of the Sherman act will heal all our financial wounds and make us healthy, wealthy and wise once more; but is it so?

The \$20,000,000 which the British government invested in Suez Canal shares in 1875, has already, according to a parliamentary statement, made a net gain of \$87,500,000. In other words, the original investment has been returned in dividends, while the shares are now worth \$87,000,000.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

## Territorial Items.

The grape crop in the Mesilla valley never looked better.

Santa Fe taxes bicycles a road tax of \$1 per year, to be used in street improvements.

The Eddy county commissioners have levied a tax of \$1.40 on each \$100 of taxable property. The territorial tax is \$1 on the \$100.

Chaves county returns \$1,446,602 for taxation, the principal item being 74,311 cattle at \$449,213.

Plans are being drawn by W. F. Douglas for a \$2,000 school house at Otis, Eddy county. A little over a year ago the country about Otis was but a mesquite plain.

The Lincoln county commissioners fixed the rate of taxation for this year at 240 cents on the dollar. Adding the school tax, the rate for the White Oaks district will be 2.80.

The Messrs. Lamb, Englishmen, who recently arrived in Eddy from New York, have bought forty acres of land just east of the Tansill farm, and are now tenting on the ground, grubbing and preparing to sow alfalfa.

Warren Smith, scientist and lecturer, and general agent of the United States Agassiz association, is in Las Vegas from New Orleans. He came to New Mexico to examine some supposed manganese properties of great extent, but they proved destitute of manganese and utterly worthless.

It is rumored that one of the two passenger trains will be taken off the Atlantic and Pacific railroad until business gets better. So far several hundred employees have been discharged between Albuquerque and Mohave on account of business stagnation.

A large amount of water came down the arroyo in or near which the Santa Fe Company's well is located, six miles from Engle, from which the company pumps its supply of water for the tank at that station. The well is 22 feet in diameter and about 14 feet deep, the walls built up of masonry. The force of the flood tore down the walls and filled the well, which will have to be dug out and entirely rebuilt before it can be used.

This is the time of year when the El Paso papers tell that the White Oaks road will be completed in a short time and the Deming paper gives out the startling information that work will be commenced on the Silver Spike railroad next week and the road will be immediately pushed through the Sierra Madre. Both items have appeared according to the usual custom.—Western Liberal.

Mr. H. B. Cartwright recently returned from a short fishing trip on the Pecos and reports that there are daily rains on that river. They begin about noon and last for two or three hours. Last Tuesday there was a hail storm that drifted two feet deep at the foot of the mountains. Over a hundred people are camped on the stream, and everybody seems to be having a good time. The fishing is tolerably good but the constant rains interfere. He says there will be plenty of water in the Pecos during the rest of the summer.—New Mexican.

There are said to have been several earthquake tremors felt lately near La Joya and Sabinal. The one which was felt here last week was so severe at Sabinal as to crack the walls of F. Levey's store badly, and knock down dishes, tinware, etc., from the shelves. The old inhabitants of the little Mexican town of La Joya, across the river, say that in years past earthquakes were of quite frequent occurrence, and they were always felt during an unusually wet season. The one which occurred there the other day did great damage to their main aqueduct, and left openings in the ground a foot wide.—San Marcial Bee.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs cause the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

The Colorado farm products have already run up to \$60,000,000 a year, its cattle product to \$34,000,000, its coal product to \$55,000,000, and its manufacturing product to \$70,000,000, though but a tenth of the land is under cultivation, while the entire metal output of the state, according to the last census, was only \$50,000,000.—Boston Herald.

## A Big Flood.

Rain began falling here shortly before noon Tuesday and, with a slight cessation, continued most of the day.

Water from the side hills and the Black Range collected in the canyons and gulches and formed mighty torrents, uplifting powerful monarchs of the forest in its way and broke them from their giant footholds of strength as though they were but so many shreds or tender grass roots.

Middle Percha has been higher and more turbulent, but not of very late years.

Near Box Canyon the waters of Saw Pit canyon joins it, and up away the waters of the South Percha, equal in its drainage to the two. Meeting at these points, the waters formed the grandest volume of strength and power ever witnessed in the mountains.

Bowlders as large as ordinary houses, frolicked like lambs, and were toyed and played with to the storm god's content.

But where the water struck the narrow walls of the lofty Box Canyon and the waters became compressed to a narrow span, is where the scene of awe-inspiring grandeur presented itself. Far over the poles of electric wire the water forced its way and fowls and small animals, impelled by one consent, seemed to have business away up toward the top of the nearest peak.

Passing through the box, the narrow valley leads directly to Hillsborough, two miles down. The thunder of the water was heard and women and children were hastily conveyed to places of safety on the upper side of the street. Neither man nor animals were lost, and no damage done further than sweeping away loose articles from about the yards and streets and filling a few houses on the lower side with mud and water.

This is a spectacle for the County commissioners to view, and decide whether they will ever appropriate any more money for repairing the County road through Box Canyon, and devise a new outlet for Kington.

It is reported that Professor Hermann has succeeded in photographing the vowel sounds, by speaking them into a phonograph which reproduces them slowly. The vibrations were recorded by a micro-telephone, which had a small mirror in the vibrating drum. A ray of light reflected from the mirror recorded its vibrations—that is to say, the vibrations of the vowel sounds—on a traveling band of sensitized paper.

During the dog-day season, the drain of nervous and vital energy may be counteracted by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood it acts as a superb corrective and tonic, and enables the system to defy malarial and other climatic influences.

Probably the only woman who is officially commissioned to represent a foreign government at the World's fair is Miss Margaret Windover, daughter of Sir William Windover, senior judge of the supreme court of New South Wales.

Prominent miners in the Coeur d'Alene region declare that when the Northwest cannot sell silver it can ship gold, and the chief engineer, W. C. Miller, predicts that that district will produce more dollars in gold next year than it did last year in silver.

Cotton reports from Georgia are to the effect that the crop is considerably above the average, both as to quantity and quality. Similar reports come from Texas, but in South Carolina and Alabama it is said the outlook is far from encouraging, as the yield will be much below the average.

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It is said that every race that has taken place on the celebrated Independence (Iowa) track since 1889 has been reported by Mrs. Ida Tims Klockner, who is respected by owners and stable boys both as a woman and an authority on all matters pertaining to horse racing.

## PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

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